

The Role of Nationally Colored Words in Literary Translation

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Abstract: *In every nation's literature translating words with the help of the nationally colored words is helpful and something that makes the translation beautiful. In this article, ways of translating literature with nationally colored words and its importance are explained.*

Key words: national, category, history, local, equivalent.

1. INTRODUCTION:

In literary translation, not only translating words or sentences, translating these sentences with clear explanation and make them nationally colored in the language which is translated is important as well. There is a class equivalent lacking words and the words that have strong local coloring. The equivalence lacking words and the naturally colored words are the categories that partly overlap but are not identical. Every nation has its own language and its own history. During the nation's developing its language also changes according to the internal and external influence. The translation of realia is partly great and important problem of transference of national and historical peculiarity which ascend to the very conception of theory of translation as independent discipline. Not setting ourselves a target to give a historical survey we bring only some facts and names connected with the elaboration of this problem in translation.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

To this sphere all theoreticians of translation, the supporters of non-trans ability derived their arguments, theoreticians –realists refused them showing and proving the possibility of transference of coloring by deviation from the translation of «letters» I. Kashkin also wrote a lot about «the transference of national peculiarity» of original, «national spirit» and «national specifics», about «the traits of time and place», «preservation of stylistic peculiarity of original» translation.

The equivalent lacking words have no direct correspondence in the target language however denote the notions that are universally known and familiar to both cultures. The naturally colored words, or realias, form a subclass of the originally equivalent lacking words that reflect the differences and natural, cultural, historic, sociological or other peculiarities. Some of them penetrate into the lexicon of the target language as borrowing and cannot be called equivalent lacking words any longer. But they still retain noticeable local coloring.

Culturally-loaded words tend to lose their local coloring over time and become more or less conventional as

it happened to hot-dog, dollar and other such kind of words as well.

3. RESULTS:

Concrete objects tend to have more visual traces of national peculiarity than abstract ideas and philosophic, social phenomena. Such objects may perform in different cultures similar cultures but their looks and the surrounding details are so different and colorful that they are not identical in cross-cultural perspective.

For example, the word "Santa Claus" is translated as "Qorbobo" to Uzbek language. It shows nationally coloring while translating.

It should be kept in mind that the impact which the natural coloring produces on the recipient of the source language text differs from the one it produces on the target language recipient. The translator should not overuse the means that emphasize the natural coloring. If the text is overloaded with naturally colored exotic components the reader could be fatigued by the vast amount of unfamiliar details. His attention might be diverted from the key means of the message.

The notion of coloring appeared in the literary criticism terminology and meant a special quality of literary work, speech characteristic of personage, a special emotional or linguistic look of separate literary work or an writer's works, that is all peculiarities and originalities. Coloring of a word shows its belonging to a certain people, country, concrete historical translating.

Connotations and coloring are part of meaning that means they can be translated equal with semantic content of a word. If a translator managed to convey only a semantic lexical unit the translated text lost its coloring for the reader. But there are cases when connotation of a realia dies down, erasures. Such erasure logically leads to the turning of realia into common, uncolored word.

It is one of the most difficult cases to convey national coloring. Owing to the translation very important literary works were able to appear in many other countries and became available for people speaking other languages. The

translation helps mutual knowing and peoples' enrichment. National coloring must be reflected adequately in the translation. Dialectics of national coloring reveals itself specifically in different fields of spiritual culture of people and thus in various types of translation. In the scientific and technique literature the national psychological categories are less expressed. The contents of such translations is valuable for all nations in spite of their national specific.

4. DISCUSSION:

If it comes to the background of the realia including their classification, translating and rendering ways, difference between dialects and realias are different.

Due to all facts and ideas which were taken in this qualification paper we can make a concept about the national colouring words. Thus the realias are:

—culturally loaded words;

—they represent an object peculiar to this or that ethnic culture;

-they represent the word or words naming that object of culture: kovush, chopon, dutor, zog'ora, babyshower, canoe, trailer, sophomore, bush fire (Canada), charisma (God's gift), drugstore, happy hour, Easter rabbit, Washington Cherry tree and such kind of words. To distinguish this phenomenon from loss of coloring in a translation we use a term "erasure" of coloring or connotation (erased reality). Some exotic words can be adopted by language and lose their exotic character. To lose its status realia must lose quality that differs it from a common word, that is loss of coloring.

5. CONCLUSION:

In every language, there are words that, without in any way distinguishing themselves in the original from the verbal co-text, however they are not easily transmissible into another language through the usual means and demand from the translator a peculiar attitude: some of these pass to the text of the translation in unaltered form (they are transcribed), others may only partially preserve in translation their morphological or phonetic structure, still others must sometimes be substituted for lexical units of a completely different value or even "composed".

Among these words, we meet denominations of element of everyday life, of history, of culture etc. of a given people, country, place that do not exist in other peoples, countries and places. Exactly these words have received in translation studies the name of "realia".

6. REFERENCES

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